California MPOs' Performance-Based Planning Update

Integrating Regional, State, and National Performance Measures in the MAP-21 Era

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Overview of MPO Activities



- Ongoing development of RTP/SCS performance measures
- * Performance monitoring as part of plan implementation



* Selection of regional indicators for incorporation in state & MPO planning processes



- * Involvement in performance measures rulemaking process
- * Initial steps towards target-setting coordination



RTP/SCS Performance Measures

МРО	Performance-Based Planning Activities
M	 Plan Bay Area adopted July 2013 – 10 performance measures with associated numeric targets; rigorous project performance analysis Initiating "State of the Region" performance monitoring effort
SANDAG	 2050 RTP/SCS: Our Region, Our Future – 38 performance measures with enhanced project evaluation process Starting second RTP/SCS process (San Diego Forward: The Regional Plan); streamlining performance measures Ongoing performance monitoring efforts and reporting
SCAG	 2035 RTP/SCS adopted April 2012 – 40 performance measures with detailed reporting on scenario impacts Developed online regional performance monitoring tools
S A C O G	 2035 MTP/SCS adopted April 2012 – >70 performance measures with emphases on land use, transportation, environment, and equity Biannual releases of Performance Monitoring Report

REGION LEVEL

MTC: Selecting Measures & Targets

ECONOMY



Increase gross regional product



TRANSPORTATION

SYSTEM EFFECTIVENESS

Increase non-auto mode share

Reduce VMT per capita

Maintain the transportation system

Each performance measure has an associated numeric target – for example, the Plan exceeded its

targeted 110% GRP

increase over the

27-year planning

period.





Reduce per-capita greenhouse gas emissions from cars and light-duty trucks



OPEN SPACE AND AGRICULTURAL PRESERVATION Direct all nonagricultural development within the urban footprint



COMMUNITIES

Reduce premature deaths from exposure to particulate emissions

Reduce injuries and fatalities from collisions

Increase average daily time spent walking or biking

EQUITY



House all of the region's projected housing growth

EQUITABLE Access

Decrease housing and transportation costs as a share of low-income household budgets



SANDAG: Selecting Measures

Mobility

- Work trip travel time/speed
- Access to work and higher ed
- Out-of-pocket user costs
- Freight network enhancements

Reliability

- Congested VMT
- Vehicle delay per capita
- Truck hours of delay
- * Freeway VMT by speed/mode

System Preservation/Safety

- Projected injury/fatal collisions (vehicle & bike/ped)
- Investments for maintenance& rehab/ops improvements

Prosperous Economy

- * Benefit/cost ratio
- Economic impacts (jobs, output, payroll)



SANDAG: Selecting Measures

Social Equity

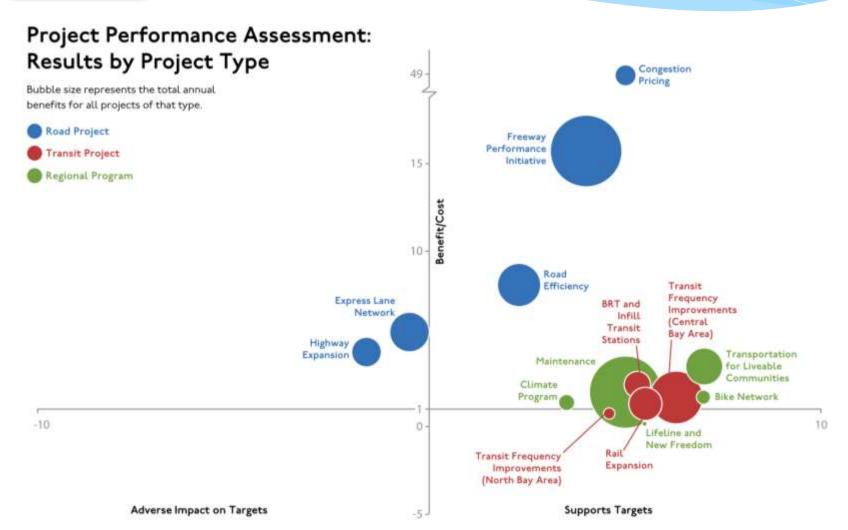
- Travel time per person trip
- Work trips accessible in 30 min.
- * Homes within ½ mile of transit
- * Population within 30 min. of schools/15 min. of healthcare, parks or beaches
- Distribution of RTP expenditures per capita

Healthy Environment

- Lands consumed for transit and highway infrastructure
- On-road fuel consumption
- Smog-forming pollutants
- * Systemwide VMT
- Transit passenger miles
- * Trips within ½ mile of transit
- Work and non work trip mode share
- Total bike and walk trips
- * CO2 emissions (all vehicle types) per capita



MTC: Evaluating Project Performance



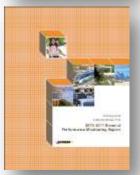


SANDAG: Performance Monitoring

- * RCP Performance Monitoring Report: urban form, transportation, housing, natural habitats, water quality, shoreline preservation, air quality, economic prosperity, water supply, energy, and San Diego region-Mexico border transportation
- * Indicators of Sustainable Competitiveness: compare the San Diego region to 19 other metropolitan regions and the U.S. as a whole in the three E's
- * State of the Commute: data on major commute routes from the traveler's perspective, including travel time and delay

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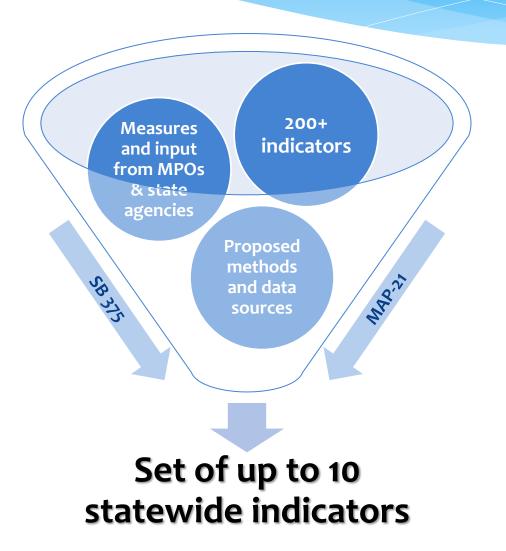


Indicators: Purpose and Framework

- * Purpose: to identify a common set of standardized transportation indicators for California MPOs and state agencies (effort led by SANDAG and funded by SGC)
- * Address issues of importance across the state, going beyond the requirements in MAP-21 and dealing with key sustainability issues
- Focus on observed indicators (rather than modeled measures)
- Rely upon consistent statewide data sources (when available) and identify clear methodologies for each indicator
- * Potential use of recommended measures to inform guidelines for STIP, California Regional Progress Report, etc.



Indicators: Selection Process





Indicators: Proposed Measures

Category	Statewide MPO Indicators
Congestion Reduction	Total and congested VMT per capitaCommute mode share
Infrastructure Condition	• State of good repair (highways, local streets, highway bridges, transit assets)
System Reliability	Highway buffer index
Safety	Fatalities/serious injuries per capita and per VMT
Economic Vitality	Transit accessibilityTravel time to jobs
Environmental Sustainability	Change in agricultural landCO2 emissions per capita



Indicators: Future Measures

pending data source availability

Category	Future Statewide MPO Indicators
Congestion Reduction	 Congested arterial VMT per capita Bike miles traveled and walk miles traveled Non-commute mode share
System Reliability	Transit/rail travel time reliability
Economic Vitality	 Residential and employment densities for new growth Housing/transportation affordability index







Advocating for Smart Measures

- * Ongoing MPO discussions about MAP-21 federal performance measures; collaboration on response to performance measures rulemaking process
- * Identified core set of principles:
 - * Measures need to be multimodal and capture diverse benefits
 - * Measures need to emphasize accessibility over mobility
 - Measures must not penalize economically vibrant places
 - * Measures must use **consistent data** sources & methods
- * MPOs must highlight our regions' critical role in the nation's economic growth, freight mobility, transit use, etc.



FEDERAL LEVEL Why Measure Selection is Critical

Example 1:Bridge
Condition





Example 2:System
Performance







Coordination: State & Transit Agencies

- * 2014 is the year to prepare for target-setting coordination
- * For most MPOs in California, it will be the first time their regions have had to work with numeric targets (excluding the GHG target under Senate Bill 375)
- * Complicating matters, the San Francisco and Los Angeles regions have dozens of transit agencies, each of which will be mandated to comply with new FTA requirements
 - Coordination to develop regional targets will be challenging
- * MPOs are currently working to identify the appropriate interagency groups to address target-setting



Challenges and Conclusions

- * MAP-21 performance measures deployment will be a challenging process with many agencies and individuals involved in California
- * MPO staff will have to find ways to minimize conflict between new federally-mandated efforts and robust existing performance-based planning processes
- * Collaboration and communication between agencies will be critical today's meeting can help to jumpstart discussions instead of waiting until 2015 to collaboratively develop numeric targets for a whole new set of measures

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